

Luren language

Lu, or **Luren** (卢人), is an extinct Sino-Tibetan language of Guizhou, China. The Luren language may have been extinct since the 1960s.^{[1][4]}

Luren is closely related to Caijia and Longjia.^[1] However, the classification of these languages within Sino-Tibetan is uncertain. Zhengzhang (2010) suggests that Caijia and Bai form a Greater Bai branch,^[5] while Sagart argues that Caijia and Waxiang represent an early split from Old Chinese.^[6]

In Dafang County, Guizhou, the Lu people are located in Huangni 黄泥乡, Dashui 大水乡, Gamu 嘎木乡, and Shachang 纱厂镇 townships (*Dafang County Almanac* 1996:157).

See also

- Greater Bai comparative vocabulary list (Wiktionary)

References

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6. Sagart, Laurent. 2011. Classifying Chinese dialects/Sinitic languages on shared innovations (https://www.academia.edu/19534510/Chinese_dialects_classified_on_shared_innovations). Talk given at Centre de recherches linguistiques sur l'Asie orientale, Norgent sur Marne.

	Lu
	(Luren)
Native to	China
Region	Guizhou
Ethnicity	Luren
Extinct	1960s? ^[1]
Language family	Sino-Tibetan <div>▪ (unclassified)<div>▪ Caijia–Longjia–Luren^[2]<div>▪ Lu</div></div></div>
Language codes	
ISO 639-3	None (mis)
Glottolog	lure1234 (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/lure1234) ^[3]

Further reading

- Guizhou provincial ethnic classification commission, linguistic division [贵州省民族识别工作队语言组]. 1982. *The language of the Caijia* [*Caijia de yuyan* 蔡家的语言]. m.s.

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- Hsiu, Andrew. 2013. "New endangered Tibeto-Burman languages of southwestern China: Mondzish, Longjia, Pherbu, and others (https://www.academia.edu/5211686/New_endangered_Tibeto-Burman_languages_of_southwestern_China_Mondzish_Longjia_Pherbu_and_others)". Presentation given at ICSTLL 46, Dartmouth College.
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